The North American Phalanx in New Jersey Disbanded.

HISTORY OF ITS RISE AND FALL.

AUCTION OF ALL ITS REAL ESTATE.

seen the dissolution of the last of the pha-The domain of that known as the North Ameservicen Phalanz, situated in Monmouth county, New Jer-rican Phalanz, situated in Monmouth county, New Jer-sey, was disposed of Wednesday and Thursday by public auction. A few of the members still remain on the pre-mises until they have made up their mind which way to

omising of the attempts to practicalize the ideas of so-lism in this country. Of some dozen of similar instiutions established in various parts of the United States he last fifteen years, this was the only one which exhibited marks of vitality—the rest gradually waned, and flickered out. And now this, too, which was regardand interest out. And now this, too, which was regarded as the last stronghold—the citadei—of communism, has fallen, not by the attacks of its enemies, but by the inherent fallacy of the principles on which it was based. It suits not here to go over the history of the incipiency and attempted realization of the theories of Fourier, Owen, Fanny Wright, Brisbane and other socialistic

ers and lecturers in this country. It is enough to say that efforts were made some fifteen years ago to transplant the wild ideas of socialists into our community, and to re-establish society on such bases as these visionries laid down. The doctrines took root, however, only among a few weak-headed or wrong-headed fanatics—the idealists of the Tribino school—and were confined almost exclusively to such persons. Experiments were made in some tea or twelve different places to institute commumistic establishments, but none of them survived one year's probation, with the exception of that of Brook Farm in Massachusetts, the Ceresso Union in Wisconsin, and the North American Phalanx in New Jersey; and these, too, were only destined to last for a time, so as to prove more conclusively that the socialistic principles on principles of our nature.

The North American Phalanx of New Jersey was estab-lished in 1843. It was incorporated as an association on the 12th of August of that year, its capital stock being limited to \$500,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. To commence business there was a capital subscribed of \$35, 070; and the whole amount of stock issued up to Janua-

The objects of the association are described in its char-ter to be to promote joint stock property, co-operative labor, association of families, equitable distribution of property, mutual guarantees, honors according to usefulproperty, integral education, and unity of interests. To at-tain these objects an association was formed, and an es-tate of some 680 acres was purchased in Monmouth coun-ty, New Jersey, distant in a straight line from the city of New York some twenty-five miles. For this property there was paid the sum of \$15,000. The land was poor and barren in the extremest degree, and nothing but a constant application of labor and fertilizers could make constant appareation of labor and fertilizers could make it at all productive. The community being at first but amall, consisting of not more than some sixty persons, including women and children, there was a sensible deficiency in the number of field hands, but there was no lack of fertilizing applications, marl of a fine quality being found on the farm in mexhaustible quantities. The community struggled on in comparative poverty for some years, until the land began at length to requite their labor somewhat. And then, instead of economizing their profits, which is said to have averaged between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a year, they commenced to erect buildings and to make improvements—no doubt necessary to eneventually swallowed up not only these profits, but the large amount of stock subsequently issued, besides en-tailing on them a debt of some \$30,000. It was to liquidate ment was a failure, that the society at length determined, last 4th of July, to dispose of its property and dissolve

4th of July, to dispose of its property and dissolve organization, here were two distinct, though not opposite, sets of reats represented in the experiment—these, namely, as large shareholders—few or none of whom were act members of the community—and those of the actual abers, many of whom were stockholders on a small e. The interests of the former were confided to a dident and Board of Directors, elected in the usual mer, and those of the latter to a chief and council, sen in a peculiar way. The members were classified groups and series. Several groups constituted as—and the several sories constituted the whole comparised a market group, a laboring group, the comprised a market group, a laboring group, die comprised a market group, a laboring group, die comprised the chiefship of the series, and e latter in turn elected the chief. It happens that at present time the chiefship of the community and the decay of the financial corporation are in the same is—those of Mr. Chas. Sears.

presidency of the financial corporation are in the same hands—those of Mr. Chas. Sears.

The system of remuneration was carried on thus: At the commencement of a year there was a regular estimate formed of the expenditures and receipts, a per centage of, say 4½ per cent was allotted out of the estimated profits to capital, and the allotment to labor was based upon the average earning of an agricultural laborer, say 90 ceats per day, or 7½ cents per hour. If the profits fell below the estimate, these figures were reduced prorota; where they exceeded it, the excess was appropriated to the fund for improvements. All sorts of labor were almost absolutely equalized. The sewing girl or waiter got for her work within a telle of as much as the farm servant got for his, and he, in turn, received within a few cents per day of that which the man of skill and experience received for his. As might be expected, the wrong of this indiscrimination, after the novelty of the thing wore off, became evident to all, and produced a great deal of dissatisfaction. The community, which at some periods numbered some 160 persons, chiefly from the New England States, gradually diminished in number, and at its dissolution odd not count more than it did at its organization. But to alter this system of uniformity of remuneration would be to repudiate the very soul of the principle on which the theory of communion rests.

Strict accounts were kept in hours of the labor per-

it did at its organization. But to alter this system of uniformity of remuneration would be to repudiate the very soul of the principle on which the theory of communion rests.

Strict accounts were kept in hours of the labor performed by each; and his or her earnings were off-set by the charges for board and lodging, which averaged about \$10 monthly. At first there was a common table d'hote where each helped himself to what he chose, and where the person having the largest or most fastidious appetite, consumed an undue share of the feast. It became evident, too, that this was unfair; and so the system was changed for one resembling that of our common restaurants, where each pays for what he consumes. To be fire, this entailed complication in accounts, but it was palpably a fairer and more equitable plan.

Another matter which produced a conflict of opinion among the community, was the provision for families. The idea of socialistic theorists is, that young families shall be supported at the common expense. Where the rates of all sorts of labor are equalized, and where that remuneration is so low as only to be adequate to the support of a single person, it is evident that the only way to get over the difficulty in regard to families, is to make them a common charge. But the bachelor and maiden classes of the establishment decidedly objected to any such arrangement, and so the head of the family was responsible for its support. The consequence was that the man of experience—he who in the world might, by the exercise of talent and industry, attain an independent position—found himself in this society immeasurably beneath the condition of a; common laborer who lind no charge to maintain. He could not possibly earn more than five or six dollars, per week, and on this he had to rent larger apartments, and pay for the board of, say from three to four persons. Could any more palpable proof of the utter fallacy of socialistic doctrines be adduced than this The members of the phalanx recognized the greatness of this obst

small income of the members. And so they came sorrowful conclusion that there was no other practical semedy but to sell off the property and dissolve the association.

In view of the social pleasures and comforts which this association undoubtedly promoted, and of the thousand ties which connect its members with each other, and with the iamiliar scenes of the place which has been to form a home for years, there is much regret manifested ythem at this separation, and much sympathy to be after tham. To the faith of socialism with which they beams indoctrinated, they had given all their heart and evoted their intelligence, industry, time and money, only to see at length on what frail and faite bases their it are rested. Many of them were earnest and sincere, a wated and hard working in their efforts to show commission to be not only practicable but desirable. Some them—as in all societies—were lary and worthless.

These latter were to be found especially in the class of those who believe in spiritualism, vegetarianism, psychologism, phonetism, shine lawism, and other ridiculous "iama" of the Tröbune school. But the majority appeared to be intelligent and sensible men and rownen, who would be useful members of any society. They say, and we believe, that none of the more disgusting features of the Fourierite system, particularly with respect to marriage relation, were practised or tolerated. Each family lived in and for itself, and had its own separate apartments; and it is a fact going to show how utterly futile these attemps to ignore natural tendencies are that one grave cause of complaint and discontent in the ascociation was, that many of its members practised an aristocratic sort of estrangement from the rest, preferring to spend their evenings and leisure hours with their own families. The impression that the moral laws of this community were lax, and that female virtue was not there respected, is very general; but we think it is ill-founded. There seems to a more respectful and decorous demeanor exhibited between the mubers than is generally to be found in hotels and boarding houses; and where there were some dozen of families, the heads of which were respectable and intelligent, it is not supposable that a loose state of morals would be tolerated, much less encouraged. We think it but justice to say this, inasmuch as we understand that the proepects of some of the poor people to obtain employment are seriously prejudiced by their associations with the Phalanx.

We do not think that the selection of the estate was a peculiarly happy one, or in any respect a good investment. It is distant six miles from Red Bank, the head of navigation on the Shrewsbury river, and though only 35 miles from New York, it requires between four and five hours to get to this fett. The land, as we have said, was miserably poor, demanding the utmost attention to make if at all productive. And to make up for these practical disadvantages th

cost the association nearly thirty thousand dollars, part of which have been already leased to parties from the city, and those purchasing, or intending to cultivate farms, and the remainder will probably be used as a hotel or hydropathic institute, or both combined.

Almost the entire domain was purchased by associationists, and from the ashes of the dead we understand that a similar organization will spring up, which may be the commencement of a better state of society there than has yet existed.

The entire real estate—say six hundred and seventy-three acres—sold, in the aggregate, for \$66,000, or a trifle over \$83 per acre; and the sale of moveable property, on the 5th of December next, will swell that amount to, say \$70,000, which will pay every liability, and leave forty to fifty thousand dollars for the stockholders—say to to 70 per cent on the stock.

The Yellow Fever.

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, at the University, Washington square, Dr. Francis, President, in the chair. There was a very general attendance of the members present. Some preliminary business was transacted, but of no public interest.

ince chair. There was a very general attendance of the members present. Some preliminary business was transacted, but of no public interest.

Dr. Srone, of New Orleans, delivered a lengthy and interesting address upon the subject of yellow fever. He began with a cursory review of the progress of yellow fever, from its earliest appearance in the western world; he showed it to have been a disease, from first to last, carrying most extended desolution in its track. His own experience in the treatment of the disease, in hospitals at New Orleans, formed the principal part of the lecture. As the result of his continued observations, from long practice, he proceeded to give his opinion as to the causes in ducing to the origin of the disease, its anatomical character, and the treatment and remedies best calculated to bring it in subjection. As to the cause of the disease, he combatted the aimost universal belief that in countries abounding with morasses, where the atmosphere was surcharged with misanatic influences, it would be more likely to prevail. The belief that a prolonged hot season always preceded its advent, he insisted was also fallacious, and cited numerous facts showing that such was not the case. The theory quite prevalent that the disease was contagious, he deemed incorrect. Though it was a specific disease, and manifested some of the characteristics of contagious diseases, he was fully satisfied that it could not generate its own poison. In substantiation of this belief were related several instances showing most conclusively that the opposite was the fact. He showed that it often appeared spontaneously. That the atmosphere might become impregnated with the disease to that degree that it would become infectious, he had no doubt. A striking instance in proof of this was that for manifested with the observed had in the rooms, and striving to keep beyond the influence of the disease was the fear of it. Those hiding in their rooms, and striving to keep beyond the influence of the disease was delast brought d

CHARGE OF RAPE AGAINST A REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Denis F. Van Liew, a real estate agent, residing at No.
74 Twentieth street, was arrested by officer Kelly, of the
Fourth District Polic Court, charged with having forcibly
violated the person of Mrs. Catharine Peet, of No. 87
West Forty-sixth street. The complainant, who occupies a house for which defendant is agent, alleges that
on the 2d instant he called at her residence under pretence of collecting rent due him, and in the absence of
any of the finnates, forced her into a bedroom off the
sitting room, and there perpetrated the deed. Previous
to the arrest of Mr. Van Liew a complaint was made by
him against the complainant in this case, charging her
with assault and battery, with intent to rob. Van Liew
was brought before Justice Bogart, at the Fourth District
Folice Court, where he was held to ball in the sum of
\$1,000, to answer the charge.

The Governor of Iowa has issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 22d day of November, to be observed as a Thanksgiving Day in that State.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Preliminary Proceedings and Organization.

THE MAINE LAW NOT ABANDONED IN PORTLAND.

PREBIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Utica, October 3, 1855.
The State Convention of the friends of prohibition t The State Convention of the friends of prohibition to nominate candidates for Attorney General and Judges of the Court of Appeals, met at Mechanics' Hall, in this city, at I o'clock P. M., to-day, in obedience to the call of the State Temperance Committee. An informal meeting is now in progress for the purpose of preparing a list of delegates. The number of counties represented is small, and there are comparatively few delegates in at-

mittee of the State Temperance Society was held last evening at Bagg's Hotel, at which the several tickets al-

view to the formation of a "sound" taket in the convention to-day, but nothing definite was determined on.

A report having been industriously circulated in Albany and elsewhere, that the enforcement of the prohibitory law had been abandoned in Portland, the following correspondence took place between Mr. Amasa McCoy, editor of the Albany Prohibitionist, and Neal Dow, of Portland.

Portland:

MR. M'COY TO MR. DOW.

PROHIBITIONIST OFFICE,
ALRANY, Oct. I, 1854.

Hon. Neat Dow. Portland:

Ls the report true that you have stopped enforcing the law?

AMASA McCOY.

law:

FROM NEAL DOW IN REPLY.

To Amasa McCox, Albany:—
That report is false—the law is enforced. Prohibition is perfectly safe.

NEAL DOW. MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

Unca, October 3, 1856.

The delegates to the State convention of "the friends of prohibition" assembled, informally, at Mechanics' Hall, at 11 o'clock this morning, when more than an

Among those present we noticed Mr. W. H. Burleigh, Rev. Dr. Marsh, Rev. Mr. Warren; General Knox, of Oneida; Capt. Hiram Putnam, of Onondaga; Gen. Harris, of Chenango; Rev. Mr. Crampton; Hon. Mr. Rider, o

Jamaica; and Charles Bartlett, of Poughkeepsie.

There being still an hour to elapse before the time for calling the convention to order, loud demands were made for Mr. W. H. BURLERGH, who thereupon took the stand.

we will have completed our epitoms of their history and given a pretty intelligible delineation of their internal and external arrangements.

Wednesdy had, at 10 of citch A. M., was the time fixed. Wednesdy had, at 10 of citch A. M., was the time fixed. This they had divided up into some forty lots, to suit purchasers. The attendance at non was externely scant, there not being perhaps over a score of strangary reseath. Curing to this dact, and also to the fact that one of their quondam associates, who is the fact that one of their quondam associates, who is the fact that one of their quondam associates, who is the fact that one of their quondam associates, who have saved a little money, purpose to buy small moiting, and it was also suggested that the lot containing the somewhat similar institution. The estimated value of the real estate and movable property is \$160,000, but it is doubtful whether it will produce half that sum. The moveable property is 10 be sold on the 5th of December, arrangements for leaving. These have our sympathy; but we hope they have acquired a lesson which will show the word, that these communistic and socialistic doctrines which thay have mony with the natural pratue of seedler to the sold our talents, it is impossible that we could form, even in the smallest numbers, a harmonious household having sable, it would be produced that we have a supposed to the sold our talents, it is impossible that we could form, even in the smallest numbers, a harmonious household having sable, it would be produced to the sale—who have a sold and the sale of the sale—who have a sold and the sale of the sale—who have a sold and the sale of the sale—have a sold the sale of the anti-prohibition party is essentially the rum party; they are in favor of free trade in rum. The bought legal opinions given by Lord, and Wood, and Hill, and Jones and others, that bear against our present prohibitory law, are just as good against any picense law or against any prohibitory law you could frame. There is, in fact, no neutral ground between the prohibition of the tradic in intoxicating drinks and free trade in rom. I would like to hear one single argument to justify the continuance of the iliquor traffic in the hands of ten, or one hundred, or one thousand persons, which would not justify its continuance in the hands of all. Either let us have free trade or absolute prohibition. Talk about constitutionality! We have done our best to make a constitutional law. It is declared to be unconstitutional by these lawyers because the Liquor Dealers' Society have promised magnificent fees to sems and odices to others of the lawyers who gave them. The opinions, so elaborately prepared and in lastriously circulated, have also been most munificently paid for. What is their use? What the object of them? It is to debauch public sentiment on the subject, to prejudice jurors, and to anticipate the decision of the courts. It is a most indecent attempt to arrest the progress of the prohibitory statute. Now, if the same means had been resorted to to arrest the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, these same gentlemen would have been loud-mouthed and indignant against the "fanaties" who lifted up their voices against the law of the land. The doctrine then was that while a law remained on the statute book it was to be obeyed as such, leaving the decision of the question of its constitutionality to the Supreme Court; but when the prohibitory statute based, a new Gospel was promulgated. But I repeat, there can be no legislation on the subject of the liquor traffic, contemplating its restriction, that does not involve prohibition, that is constitutions and other traffic. We cannot stop short of this. I have yet to see the

The work of the past generation must be amended by the generation of to-day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gro. W. RYGON, of Herkumer county, was then called for, and addressed a few desultory remarks to to The hour of one o'clock having now arrived, Mr. Reneatance, of Albany, chairman of the State Temperacy committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Charles Bartlett, of Foughteepele, as temporary chairman.

The nounination was ratified by acclamation.

The report from the Ecard of Councilimen, was called from the table for reconsideration. After a slight debate, it was again laid on the table.

The report from the Ecard of Councilimen, was called from the table for reconsideration. After a slight debate, it was again laid on the table.

The report of the Eight of the honor that has been conferred upon me, by calling me temporarily to the chair. Had you assembled here to-day as a political party, for the purpose of settling the question who was to be nominated and supported by the votors of this State body, even for a moment; but called as I am to-day, to preside ever a body of men who have met to-gettlen, the purpose of establishing and carrying out the purpose of establishing and carrying out the few to have been been washed to be on meet Private to the purpose of establishing and carrying out the few to have been the purpose of establishing and carrying out the few to have been the purpose of establishing and carrying out the few to the purpose of establishing and carrying out the few to the purpose of establishing and carrying out the few to the purpose of

ing is the committee:—F. J. Ottarson, P. S. Jacobs, S. J. C. R. Williams, S. J. Cowan, P. Jones, A. Hurlbut, E. M. K. Glenn, W. H. Gardner.
Rev. Mr. Cazanton, of Rochester, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each judicial district, upon resolutions, address and business.
Rev. Mr. Marsus suggested that it would be better to wait until the convention was permanently organized. That was the customary mode of proceeding.

A DELEGATE.—That is an old fogy way of doing business and would keep us here a week or two. We need not act on the report of the committee until the convention is permanently organized; but the best thing is to go ahead and get things done. (Laughter and cheers. Cries of "That's right," and "Go ahead.")
Mr. Crampton's motion was agreed to, and the Chairman thereupon appointed the following committee:—list district, wm. H. Burleigh; 2d. Rev. J. Marsh; 3d, A. Farr; 4th, Wm. M. Potter; 5th, Oliver Teall; 6th, H. Camp; 7th, J. W. Stebbens; 8th, W. H. Gardner.

A committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. Ricnardson, Crampton, Clark and Wheeler, was also appointed, and the convention then adjourned until two o'clock.

One Day Later from Havana The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Bullock, a rived yesterday morning from New Orleans via Havana, bringing us papers of the 28th ult., one day later than those received by the George Law.

The French brig of war Orestes and steamer Acheron were in the port of Havana when the Black Warrior left. The health of Havana was good, and business quite

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE,

HAVANA, Sept. 28, 1855.

The Spanish Alliance with the Western Powers—How it is

Looked at in Cuba—What Spain Wants to Gain and

What She May Lose—Resignation of the U. S. Consul a

Mataneas—Shares in the Spanish Bank—Case of the

Mataneas Judiciary and our Late Consul.

A recent letter hence for one of your city journals intimates that the idea of Spain becoming involved, for better or for worse, in the contest between Russia and the Western Powers, has been received here with unanimity and enthusiasm, which, I apprehend, is a mistake. No matter what may be the final equsequences of the war to Turkey, France or England, Spain cannot afford to put her jewels in the fire on her own account. I think, from all that I can gather, that the sentiment here is for conservative action, to be aided by the prestige of intervention, if that is possible of accomplishment, and that the servative action, to be ance by the prestige of interven-tion, if that is possible of accomplishment, and that the mass of intelligence is opposed to Spain taking the fie'd with her soldiery, although the expenses may be pro-vided for by others, and that the chances of the dismem-berment of the Turkish empire will hardly be equal to the hazard run for the crumbs which might fall in the scuffle that would ensue among superior claimants. The argument here, with those even who council direct acargument here, with those even who council direct action on the part of Spain upon the great British and French platform, as well as the moderate, who think that Spain had better rest still upon the laurels of her past—enough for the chivalry of the world—is, that with peace comes the termination of the power of Turkey, because it is a thorn in the side of Catholic Christianity—an anomalous and exceptionable government. The watch and ward of the holy tombs, temples, and caves, as a matter of course, would devolve upon the model Catholic country of the earth—Spain. The idea that, in the event of any motable success on the part of the allied Powers, the airogance of this exceptionable government would not be endurable, is an absurdity. It has been endured for many years while in excess—it has not capacity for increase—while with legitimate cause for pride in its own achievements, it might, in the modesty of a real merit, become much less offensive. The glory acquired by other nations in protective care of Spanish power will not be likely to inflate the latter so much as to make them glear ceable neighbore—if they have not been so in times past.

Doctor Worrell, the Consul of the United States at Mataras, has concluded that he should disannex himself from his "execustor" relations and return to Mr. Marcy.

pleagreeable neighbors—if they have not been so in times past.

Doctor Worrell, the Consul of the United States at Matanzas, has concluded that he should disanner himself from his "exequator" relations and return to Mr. Marcy, to make known his grievances. Doctor Worrell arrived yesterday afternoon in the Havana, taking quarters at the Hotel Cubano, and I am informed will leave this morning, by the Black Warrior, for New York.

The French steamer of war Acheron entered port yesterday morning: the Orestes, brig of war (French) stell here.

To 27th, shares subscribed for the "Spanish Bank," 2,684—\$1,342,090—by about 201 persons and houses. All else, as yesterday given.

Had a few moments' conversation with Doctor Worrell yesterday, to-day on his way home, for reason of indignities offered by Spanish authorities while in defence of American rights and the interests of American citizens. Doctor Worrell has sacrificed his own interest and his emfortable position to maintain the honor, dignity and interests of his country, and he will be able to demonstrate to the neople of the United States that he has done his duty creditably, firmly, with the preservation of his own honor. The Consul at Maianza sasumed the ground, which is undoubtedly correct, that our tresty with spain puts us on equality with the most favored nations; that the treaties between France and Spain provide that in either country a person deceased, belonging to the other, his effects (personal) shall pass into the possession of the Consulat, which were refused, as a last to remove the seals. The first offered to appoint an hour for taking an inventory is unnecessary. In the case of Hatfield, in which the Doctor has held the authorities at bay for three months, he first offered to appoint an hour for taking an inventory of the effects (personal) shall pass into the possession of the Consulate, which be had placed upon them. This was declined, and the keya were demanded, which were refused, as a last to remove the seals. The ease of Mr. Backhouse, recit

DESIGNATION OF PLECTION POLLS FOR NINTH WARD. A resolution designating the several places for election polls for Ninth ward, was adopted. First district, 611 Greenwich street; Second district, southwest corner of Bleecker and Morton streets; Third district, 672 Green-

Bleecker and Morton streets; Third district, 672 Greenwich street; Fourth district, 49 Grove street; Fifth district, south-east corner of Washington and Hammond
streets; Sixth district, 48 Hammond street; Seventh district, 74 Greenwich avenue; Eighth district, northeast
corner of Nimh avenue; Nimh district, southwest corner
of Hosatio and Fourth streets.

GLEEGO AS TO WHY MAYENUE BONDS WERE ISSUED.
The following preamble and resolution were officed by
Alderman HERECK:
Whereas, There appears on page 32 of document No. 33
(Comptroller's report) a note to statement No. 6, in these words:
'In addition to the cash banance (422,75) 18 remaining in bank
to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.) the
commissioners have 800,000 invested in revenue bonds, payable in 1866,' and whereas, the charter prohibits the issue of
revenue bonds, except in anticipation of the revenue of the
year in which such loan shall be made; therefore, be if
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and be is hereby, directed
to report to this board the purposes for which such bonds to the
amount of \$600,000 were issued, and the authority upon which
be issued them in violation of section 19 of the charter of 1830,
and the ear laws of 18-45-26. Adopted.

Alderman Hermon also offered the following:—

Whereas, it appears from statement No. 42 of the ComptrolJer's report, that the amount of nearly two millions of dollars

Alderman Hermica also offered the following:—
Whereas, it appears from statement No. 42 of the Comptroller's report, that the amount of nearly two millions of doilars (\$1,590,212 70) have been advanced from the city treasury on account of improvements, pavable by assessment upon property benefitied, more than has been assessed and confirmed; therefore.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the accounts of the Comptroller and the Street Commissioner, with a view of discovering the cause of this enormous deficiency, which has entailed upon the tax payers a debt of about \$2,000,000, which should have been assessed upon the collections from property at the time of the improvements for which such money was expended.

Adopted—and Aldermen Varian, Williamson and Ely appended as the committee,

(CARRIAGE BILLE FOR THE MEDICES OF THE BOARD,

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in which he states that he considers it proper to withhold any further payments on account of carriage hire for the members of the Common Council, until a new resolution is passed by the present Common Council in favor of thus spending the money entrusted to their charge. Ordered on file.

DIAMOND RESP.

thus spending the honey entrusted to their charge. Ordered on file.

The report from the Beard of Councilmen, in favor of removing Diamond Reef, and which was veteed by the Mayor, but former action adhered to by the Councilmen, was called from the table for reconsideration. After a slight debate, it was again laid on the table.

The petition of John Gilbert, for redress of grievances, sustained by the alleged arbitrary conduct of the Superintendent of Markets, was referred to the Committee on Markets.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, October 4, 1855.

CLEARED.

Bark Azalia, Davis, Pernambuco—F H Whitman.

Bark Almade, Ankers. New Orteans—N H Brigham.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Charleston—Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Cordelia (Br.), Lockhart, St. John, NB—D R DeWolf.

Brig Cap John, Limit, St. Marya—Balley & Co.

Brig J G Anderson, Randell, St. Marks—Smallwood, Ander-

Schr Piece Wing, Davis, Apaiachicola—R Post,
Schr Kiece Wing, Davis, Apaiachicola—R Post,
Schr Kate Brigham, Orani, Savannah—Jounham & Dimon,
Schr W H Hunter, Wabb, Suffolk, Va—Geo Price,
Schr Wonder, French, Providence—Master,
Schr Wonder, French, Providence—Master,
Schr Wender, Propeller Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia—W H Thompson,
Appurpus,
Appurpus,

Schr Wat Hunter. Webb, Suffolk, Va.—Geo Prices.
Schr Wonder, French, Providence—Master.
Sloop Fashion, Blydenberg, Providence—Master.
Propeller Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.—W H Thompson.
ARRIVED.

U Saurveying sleamer Walker. Lieut Sands, commanding, Capes of Delaware, 29 hours.
Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, New Orleans via Havana 28th uit, with mide and passengers, to Livingston, Orocheron & Co. Sept 29, 1st 24 25, 1on 80 40, exchanged signals with a ship showing red colors with letter P int; no date, ist 32 56, 1on 76 40, passed schr Mells, standing SE.
Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Bichmond and Petersburg, with moise and passengers, to Ludlam & Piesaanis.
Ship S Blebon (of Philadelphia), Shankland, San Francisco, June 7, with mides, to order. Was 50 days to lat 55 8, 1on 58 43 and ENE, howing a lased, when it remained between that and ENE, howing a lased, when it remained between that sea. No date, lat 23 N, lon 56 48, took the wind at N and NW, where it continued for 7 days, blowing a strong gale; Aug 14, Thos Vose, scannan, of Boston, fell overboard and was drowned; Aug 25, lat 21 28 8, lon 29 44, spoke a Dutch ship, bound to Batavia, with ircops: Sept 6, lat 6 31, lon 28 41, exchanged signals with a Spanish brig, steering E: 17th, lat 24 21, lon 60 18, passed an English bark, steering E: 17th, lat 24 21, lon 60 18, passed an English bark, steering E: 17th, lat 24 21, lon 60 18, passed an English bark, steering E: 17th, lat 24 21, lon 60 18, passed an English bark, steering E: 17th, lat 24 21, lon 60 18, passed an English bark, steering E: 17th, lat 24 21, lon 60 18, passed and English bark, steering E: 17th, lat 24 21, lon 60 18, passed and English bark, steering E: 17th, lat 24 21, lon 60 18, passed and the same decreased and late of the same decreased an

Ship Far West, is days from New Orienna.—By pilot boat David Mitchell.
Bark Thaies, of New York.—By filot boat David Mitchell.
Br brig Antelope, 20 days from St Johns, PR.—By pilot boat
George Steers.
Brig Adeiade (3 Washburn (of Bristol, RI), from Port au
Prince, Sept 9. (By pilot boat Sylph.)
Brig Eliza Ann, of Binchill.—By pilot boat David Mitchell.
Also, one bark, anknown.
SAILED.
Ships Websier. Liverpool: Thornton, do; bark Houston
Galveston. Wind, NNW.

Ship Stalwart, 1100 tons, recently inunched at Robbinston-has been sold for \$33,000, supposed to a New York house.

Ship Atlantic of 760 tons of New London, was bought recently by R L Taylor of this city, and arrived here 1st inst. She is to be continued in the freighting business.

Back W H D C Wright, late of Baithorer, has been sold at Rio Janeiro, and now sails under the Brodline itag.

Ship William Doane, from Philadelphis, bound to New Orleans, which struck on the Hen and Chicktus, of Cape Henloper, last March, was sold 4th inst, at auction, by Messrs Oden-heimer & Cook, at Kennington screw dock, for 8550. She was bought by an agent of a New York house, and will be towed round in a few days.

The New York Ship List reports the sales of ship Escort, 6 months old, built at Georgetown, Me, 1450 tons, at 882,000; ship Alexandria, now al Baltimore, 491 tons, built at Alexandria in 1856, \$12,000; and ship A lantic, late whaler, 699 tons, about 18 years old, \$12,000 cash.

LAUNCIED—In Brunswick, Me, 29thull, by Messrs Pennell

years old, \$12,000 cash.

LAUNCHED—In Brunswick, Mc, 23th uit, by Meaars Pennell & Brother, a fine ship of 1050 tons, called the Charles S Pennell, owned by the builders. Mesars F T & W B Purrington, of Top-bam, and Capi Geo Meicher, who will command her.

Ship Rising Sun recently launched al Brunswick, by Mr Geo Skolield, and towed to Portland, measures 1300 tons.

At Calais, by Mr Emery Sawyer, recently, a superior brig of about 35 tons, called the Royatston, in bonor of the good obt town in Massachusetts, owned by Measrs E A Barnard, John Manning, Joa A Lee, and others, including Capit Robinson, who will command her.

Telegraphic Marine Report.

PROVINCETOWN, Oct 4—Arr schr Agaie, Roberts, from Grand Banks. Reports that on the 20th of Sept. fell in with the schr Tarmouth Packet, of and from Yarmouth, NS, for Belfast, Ireland, in a sinking condition. Took off the captain mate and two men, and afterwards put the two men on boardschr N H Williams, of Provincetown, and brought the captain and mate to this port.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

NEWPORT (Mercury Office), Oct 5-Arr brig Ann Elizabeti, Taylor, Alexandria for Boston; schrs S Hail, Paddleford, Taunton for NYork; T Potter, Glover, Philadelphia for Boston; J C Hertz, Buliock, Hailax for Baltimore; Rising Sun, Wass, Philadelphia for Boston; F Wording, Rusk, Doboy for Bath; Solon, Osmar Braitof for NYork.

In port Sept 30 brig Mary Pierce, from Alexandria for Boston.

In port Sept 30 brig Mary Pierce, from Alexandria for Boston.

EIGGARTOWN, Sept 28.—Arr schrs Rough & Ready, Smith, Philadelphia for Eath; Sheet Anchor, Savannah for St. John, NE. Claredon, Hall, NYork for Fortismouth.

EL St. Schrs Mississeppl, Hardieti, Darien for Boston, Melbourn, S. Williams, NYork for Boston, Hardieti, Darien for Boston, Melbourn, NYork for Boston, Edward Hill, Philadelphia for Neponset; Monarcky, Perry, do for dot, schrs Guly Son, Perry, Alquanar, Long, and Julia Frances, Wilson, do for dot, Lavina, Tesl, do for Salem; Marcella, Glichrist, Rappahannock for Thomaston; Edward, Watt. NYork for Addison.

Also Arr 20th brig Lucy Anne, Bryant, Philadelphia for Boston; schr Kaios, Matthews, Baltimore for St. John, NR.

Arr Oct 1 brig Angeline Arcy, Haskell, Philadelphia for Boston; schr Velona, McGregor, do for Rockport.

In port 3d all the vessels above, and steamer Huntress, f.r. Bath.

In port 3d ail the vessels above, and steamer Huntress, f.r. Bath.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct 4—Arr brig Angola, Speed, Provi dence; schrs Bathe, Hinkley, NYork; Eddib, Crowell, Boston; G. J. Jones, Crowell, do. Martin, Kroger, Nyork; Eddib, Crowell, Boston; C. deteamer M. Sanford, Hand, NYork; batt Thomas Allibone, Symmes, NOrleans; brigs Umpire, Bragaton, Halliari, Angola, Speed, and China, Hamblin, Boston; Cheopee, Harriado; Samuel Small, Treadwell, Salem; achrs Geo Engs, Fisk; Gen Hersey, Gilkey; Sarah A Roc, Baker; Triumpil, Baker; N B T Thompson, Barnes; Battle, Hinkle; Elouise, Tiatcher, and Challenge, Black, Boston; Martin, Kroger, Kingham.

Disnaters, &c.

23 See Port Arrivals; also Telegraphic Marine Report.

Ship John Cummo (of Boston), Adams, from Callao for the United States, put into Valparaiso in distress, having encountered a severe gale, with a tremendous cross sea; had proceeded as fas as lat 44 S, ion 83 50 W.

Ship Fareiti, Hall, wrecked on the coast of Brazil, was insured in Boston, as follows:—Boylston office, \$22,000; Tremont Mutual, \$16,000. The freight was insured tor \$5000 at the American office.

the United States, put into Valparaiso in distress, having encouniered a severe gale, with a tremendous cross sea; had proceeded as fas as lat 48 N, ion 83 50 W.

Ship Farrith Halt, wrecked on the coast of Brazil, was insured in Boston, as follows:—Boylston office, \$22,000, Tremont Mutual, \$16,000. The freight was insured for \$5000 at the American office.

Bark Francis Parrithder, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Leford reported aground on Thomas' Point, was assisted off by steamer Hercules and towed up to Quarantine.

Bark Francis Parrithder, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Leford reported aground on Thomas' Point, was assisted off by steamer Hercules and towed up to Quarantine.

Bark Exact, at Mobile from Savannsh, lost her capitaln, Saunders, on the parsage. Her male and most of the crew are down with the fever.

A Distractin to Eliwood Walter, Esq. dated Quebec, Oct 4, says that the bark Dover, leaded with difteen hundred sacks of salt, came athwart of the hawser of another vessel, and went down in deep water.

But Jons Getranathe, which went ashore on Sow and Piga Ledge some time since, floated off on Tueshay night last, but difted ashore pert morning on Lighthouse goint, Cutty hunk, and it is thought she will go to particle of the Capital Cutty hunk, and it is thought she will go to particle and the state of the Capital Cutty hunk, and it is thought she will go to particle and the company of the Capital Cutty hunk, and it is thought she will go to particle and the company of the Capital Cutty hunk, and it is thought she will go to particle and the company of the Capital Cutty hunk, and it is thought she will go to particle and the company of the Capital Cutty hunk, and it is thought she will go to particle and the company of the company of the company of the form the

CONSULATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF VINITUE COFCONSULATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct 2, 1856.
In conformity with institution of the republic of remained a partial of Foreign Reis into of the republic of the minetal, appliant and owners, etc. any of the islands or terripories of Venezuela, eacept these open to foreign commerce. The govern.

THE VENT SHARVER RISHMANTERS

The lastern and other fixures for the lighthouse on Point Loma near San Diego, Cal, arrived there on the 19th of August, and were to be puttip immediately, under the superintendence of Mesars Smith and Franklin. It was expected the light would be in operation about the 1st of November.

Whale mere.

Sid from New Bedford 3d ship Callao, Facific Ocean; barks Frances Henrietta, do do; South America, do do; John Dawson, Atlantic Ocean.

Sid from New Bedford 33 ship Callao, Pacific Ocean; barks
Frances Henricita, do do; South America, do do; John Dawson, Athanic Ocean.

At St. Helena Aug 22. by letter from Capt Harrison, Mars.

NB, to sail next day for home; no report of oil.

Off and on at Payls Aug 23 Benj. Cummings. Jenkins, Dartmouth. 80 sp; Triton, Dornic, NB, 800 sp; Harvest, NB, 180

spi Capt Winslow went on board much improved in health,
Anchored at do Sept 8 Harbinger. Cornell. Westport, 45 mag

out, 180 sp on board, bound to Thicahunno and home.

Oil, 180 sp on board, bound to Thicahunno and home.

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Oil, 180 sp on board, bound to Thicahunno, 180 sp oil the season; would add for me for being mulinous; 8th, Harbinner, Cornell, Westport, from

Tombex, 100 sp do (Capt C reports left at Tombex, Valorariao,
Tillion, NB, 360 sp this season; Awashonks, Tobey, Falmouth,
100 sp all told). Spole Aug; 19, 140 to 18 sp. 10 sp. 80 sp. since leaving
Talcahunno; same day saw a ship supposed to be the Anael
Gibbs, Steban, FH, bolling. Heard from abt Aug 4. Statra,

Talcahunno; same day saw a ship supposed to be the Anael
Gibbs, Steban, FH, bolling. Heard from abt Aug 4. Statra,

Ballinan was at work on the wreet of the come off Gablingue

Hillman was at work on the wreet of the come off Gablingue

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Hillman was at work on the wreet off off where off the come off the come off the come off the come of the co

bound to Tembez.

Spoken, &c.

An Am ship steering SW showing a blue and white flag, divided perpendicularly, with a wing at the blue, was signalized Au 31, int 1.56%, lon 27 to W.

Bark Dragon, Dunn, from Sydney, NSW, Oct 18, via Fejea Islands, supposed for Chira no date lat 10 148, lon 17 W.

Brig Dido, of Machias, 5 days from Jacksonville for Bermuda, Sept 22, lat 22, lon 17.

Brig Sami Churchman, of San Francisco, 55 days from Valparaiso for a port in fe United States, with guano, Sept 4, lat 250 N, ion 34 25 W.

Foreign, Naces

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall, Sept 11—Sid bark Gov Hubbard, — ASPINWAIL, Sept 11—Sid bark Gov Hubbard, —— Carihagens.

BONEAY, Aug 14—Arr Blue Jacket, Underwood, Melhoumes, Belefol, Sept 15—Arr Kate Swanton, Reed, Havana via Falmouth, Cld 17th Victress, Kinney, Alexandria, Va (and sid from the Pill 18th), 19th, Lean Racer, Eightige, Newport, and sid from the Pill 18th, 19th, Lean Racer, Eightige, Newport, and sid from the Pill 18th, 19th, Lean Racer, Eightige, Newport, and sid from the Pill 18th, 19th, Lean Racer, Eightige, Newport, and sid from the Pill 18th, 19th, Lean Racer, Eightige, Newport, and Sid 18th, 19th, 19

OURSNSTOWN, Sept 13—Arr Havans, Reed, Miramichi (and bid 18th for Belfast); Arab, Crosby, Iquirue (and est 14th for Hamburg); 16th, Tahit, Buckman, St Stephen, NS (and sid 18th for Liverpool).

Rio Jansino, Ang 15 (back date)—Arr ship Andes (Peru), Moeller, Ealtimore 109 days, bound to Callao, Sid 18th ship Megunificod, Van Bohlen, San Francisco.

In port Aug 25 ships Lanerk, Magoun, for NOrisans, Mg; Juniper, Letevre, for Philadelphia, de; barks Mary Sawyer.

tellies.

St Thomas, Sept 10—Arr bark Paraphylla, Doane Berbice,
and sid 12th for St Domingo.

VALFARANO, Aug 30—In port ship Monsoon, Wallets, unc.
clon Cumming, Adams, put min distress (see Disasters), do.
VERA CRUE, Sept 22—In port bark Wildfire, Campbell, for
NYOK 25th.

VALPARABIO, Aug 30—In port ship Monsoon, Walleis, une; John Cumming, Adams, put in in diarcos (see Disasters). do. VERA CRUZ, Sept 22—In port bark Wildfre, Campiell, for NYork 25th.

WENTORD, Sept 16—Arr Lucinda Seara, Hurd. St. John, NB. Walson, Sept 23—Arr brig Circassian, Robbins, New Baven. Cld 25th brig Odessa, Clements, NYork.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct 1—Arr brigs Waccamaw, Herman, Frankfort Me; B Frankin, Willinge, St. John, NB. schrs Gulf Stream, NYork; Volant, and Arctic, do. Catharine Thomas, N Haven; Sea Witch, Bridgeport; Wm P Buckman, Eastport. Sid 23 schrs Southerner, Newcomb, NYork; Gulf Stream, do. BOSTON, Oct 3—Arr brig Rover (Sr), Elkin, St. John, NB, for NYCK, put in for a harbor. Signal for a brig. Cld shaps Mary Ward of NYork, that of Kennshunk), Jacobs, New Grinners, Gen Washington, Founland, do; bark Hamilton, Kelluns, Charles, Jacobs, Jacobs, New Grinners, Gen Washington, Founland, do; bark Hamilton, Kelluns, Charles, Jacobs, Jacobs, Jacobs, Grane, Jacobs, Jacobs, Jacobs, Jacobs, Grane, Jacobs, Jacob

premon, nom an eastern port, all of which are now in the bay, going up.

CALAIS, Sept 22—Arr brig African. —, Magdalen Islem such G D King, Trimble, NYork; 28th, brig Abeona. —, do 3id Oct 1 schrs Judge Whitman, and Sarah Seavey, do. GLOUCESTER, Sept 30—Arr acht Coral Nyork for Polisand; 1st inst, brigs Tarry Not. Reed, Hillsboro, NS, for Philadelphia, Idward; and Southerner, desiphia; Adeline, Philadelphia, Kdward; and Southerner, HOLMES'S HOLE, Oct. 2, PM—Arr schrs Egiantine, Parker, Beltimore for Salem; Mountain Eagle, Doane, Harwich for Nyork.

deiphia; Adelme, Philadelphia; Edward, and Southerner, Englantine, Parker, Britanies St. Holl. 1988. B. 1988. B

SALEM, Oct 2-Africation and Edward Adams, Davis, New York.

STONINGTON, Oct 3-Afr schr Heory Finch, Falkanburgh, Rappahannock; Daniel Webster, Perry, Port Ewengliops Index, Cash, and Edward, Adams, Albany for Boston, and

STONINGTON, Oct 3-Arr sehrs Heory Finch, Falken-burgh, Rappahannock, Daniel Webster, Ferry, Port Ewen-sloops Index, Cash, and Eliza, Adams, Albany for Boston, and email.
WILMINGTON, NC, Oct 1-Arr achrs Emily, Amkin, N Vork; Wake, Taylor, do: 2d, Helene, Stutes, do. Cld 2d bark Wyandotte, Bryani, Boston: schrs Southern Belle, Smith, New York; A De Resect, Daniels, do.